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From Tel Aviv and Jerusalem To Beersheba and Migdal Ashkelon.

THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1955

PRICE: 100 PRUTA
VOL. XXXI, No. 9269

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Marginal Column

By LEVI LAQUEUR

HAVING just seen Chris Chataway smashing the world record over three miles in the White City — and what a race it was — it is a little difficult to comment on Mr. Hikmet Bil, the president of the Cyprus — Turkish Association (who is also in this city and has just declared that the whole trouble in Cyprus could be stopped in half an hour) or on Mr. Zenon Rossides, the delegate of the Cyprus Ethnarchy who is staying in the Park Lane Hotel. But well, here they are, closing in and according to all appearances Cyprus will soon be in the news and very much so, at that. The Greek press has voiced the opinion that this year's appeal to the United Nation (demanding *Enosis*) will be successful "if the delegates' efforts are effectively coordinated with renewed outbreaks of violence at the right time." Now it is true that the case will not come up in the U.N. before November but there may be violence much before that.

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THE situation in Cyprus has perhaps not much deteriorated during the last few weeks but relations between Greece and Turkey have become strained and press comment in both countries is now very violent indeed. Athens radio alleges that a gentleman by name of Phoskotis was arrested in 1954 for eating Kebab and it charges the British with underwater excavations in Salamis Bay in the hope of bringing to light evidence of Salamis having been a Phoenician settlement, thus disproving the Hellenism of Cyprus. British rule in Cyprus is called "worse than Hitlerism" and leaders of the Cyprus Turks are said to be permitted by their religion to lie to non-Moslems. The Turks, on the other hand, or at least some unofficial spokesmen, declare that the Cyprus Greeks are not really Greeks but the remnants of some "Latin-Levantines." "Hurriyet" says that "Greece, which hellenizes continents and islands, now wants to hellenize Cyprus," and the well known journalist Huseyin Yalcin writes in "Ulus" that if Great Britain sacrificed Cyprus for the sake of the Greeks she would lose Turkey.

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THE position of the Communists on this problem has been of some interest. On the whole they are interested that this squabble should continue as long as possible for it is a real chance to disrupt the Balkan alliance. They support the Greek claim against the Turks, "the enemies of freedom for Cyprus." Though the Communist party is still illegal in Greece it has apparently great hopes of benefiting from the present unsettled state of affairs in Athens, what with Field Marshall Papagos' illness and the shaky position of his government in general. On the other hand the Communist "Free Greece" radio continues to attack the "Cyprus-mongers (in Athens and Nicosia) who wish to betray Cyprus to please their Atlantic partners... the grave-diggers of *Enosis*" and so on. This resentment seems to be the result of the fact that Archbishop Makarios has succeeded in taking some of the wind out of their sails (though certainly only temporarily) and they complain of not having been invited to take part in recent demonstrations and strikes.

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MEANWHILE, the Greek radio complains about the Cyprus "Gauleiter" and the "most heinous totalitarianism ever contrived by persons of authority in a civilized country," while Mr. Hikmet Bil suggests that one should deal with the Cyprus Greeks the way the Mau Mau were treated and announces that *Enosis* will result in the breaking off of relations between Britain and Turkey and war between Turks and Greeks. One should not be unduly frightened perhaps by the dire threats uttered by the hot-heads and extremists of both sides. What is really a matter of concern is the fact that there seems to be no policy in London, no attempt to find a real solution. The conference with Greece and Turkey is a very good idea indeed but it will not serve any useful purpose if it is limited to a mere exchange of views. The views are very well known by now and what is needed is an attempt to reconcile somehow the conflicting interests, to forward some new project. No serious attempt in this direction appears to have been made hitherto and the situation must be expected to deteriorate. A bold new approach is needed. It would be unrealistic to wait for it from either Ankara or Athens but in London too they prefer to wait and see. Which under present conditions is not a very good idea at all and things in and especially around Cyprus must be expected to go from bad to worse.

London, August 8.

Hatoyama Prepared To Visit Peking

TOKYO, Monday (Reuter). — The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama, said today he would consider an invitation from the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, to visit Peking or send a proxy to discuss the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China.

He told this to two Socialist leaders, Orinoshin Tanara and Jichiro Matsumo, who delivered a verbal message to him from the Chinese Premier. They visited Peking on July 30 on their way back from a world peace congress in Helsinki.

Ben-Gurion Sees Broad Coalition 'Is Possible'

TEL AVIV, Monday.—No formal discussions had been held yet between himself and representatives of other parties on the formation of a government, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Minister of Defence, told the Central Committee of Mapai which met here today to discuss the results of the Knesset elections. He said that the time for such negotiations had not yet arrived, but that he had met privately with leaders of Hapoel Hamizrahi, the Progressives, Mapam, Poalei Agudat Yisrael and Agudat Yisrael. In his opinion, "the formation of a broad coalition is possible."

It is understood that Mr. Ben-Gurion will meet leaders of Ahdut Avoda tomorrow.

The Defence Minister said that he viewed the outcome of the elections differently from the point of view of the State and the point of view of his party. As far as the party was concerned, he did not think that the elections had been so great a defeat as some party members seemed ot think. The result had, however, been a bad thing for the country, which now gave the appearance of being "a federation of parties."

Pioneering Front

The central task of the Israel Labour Party was the establishment of a pioneering front, but this did not mean leaving everything to the agricultural settlements, Mr. Ben-Gurion said. Hundreds of party members in the towns must give practical expression to the party slogan by working among the people, living in the *ma'barot* and setting an example by living a simpler life. He said that "if we do not do away with the *ma'barot* and change that way of life, the *ma'barot* will change the way of life of the rest of the country."

Prime Minister Moshe Sharett emphasized this latter point and demanded that party members give of their free time to work in the *ma'barot*, whose elimination should be seen as a major task.

Mr. Aryeh Bahir, who headed the Mapai election campaign, reported to the Committee on the outcome of the elections and gave some reasons for the drop in votes for Mapai in certain places. He also proposed that the party conference which had been postponed because of the elections should be held in three or four months' time and that a special committee should be set up to work out concrete proposals for the conference.

Herut Aims to Lead Kneset Opposition

TEL AVIV, Monday — Pending a change in the constitution of the Government Herut will "continue to serve the country in the opposition," it was decided here yesterday at a meeting of the Herut Central Committee.

In addition, the Party would endeavour to lead a united bloc of all the non-Communist parties in the Knesset which oppose Mapai leadership.

The Progressive Party, it is learned here, has agreed to support moves for a government coalition to embrace all parties from Mapai to the General Zionists.

Moshe Keren Dies On German Visit

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The death took place suddenly last night of Dr. Moshe Keren, Deputy Chairman of the Israel Journalists Association and chief leader-writer of the "Ha'aretz." He was staying at his sister's house in Dusseldorf, Germany, where he had gone to visit his aged mother. He was to have returned tonight. The cause of death was said to be a heart attack. He leaves a wife and two children.

A special memorial meeting was held here today by the Journalists Association, which will also take part in the funeral arrangements, together with the family, the editorial staff of "Ha'aretz," and the Foreign Ministry.

A funeral service is to be held at the Jewish Cemetery in Dusseldorf. His sister and a Jewish doctor were with him when he died at Dusseldorf hospital.

Moshe Keren (Fritz Kraemer)

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

Hildesheimer Dead

The death took place in Switzerland on Sunday of Dr. Arnold Hildesheimer, at the age of 70. Dr. Hildesheimer, a lifelong Zionist, settled in Haifa 20 years ago.

He was a pioneer in the margarine and edible oil field and in 1938 founded the "Blue Band" margarine factory of Palestine Edible Products Ltd. He retired from his position as Managing Director in 1951, after having been with the Unilever concern, of which the Haifa firm was a daughter company, for forty years.

Lunch is served between the morning and afternoon sessions at Kilometre 95 where Israelis and Egyptians are meeting under chairmanship of Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns to reduce tension on border. Pictured here are Mr. Yosef Tekoah (far right on porch) and Sgan-Aluf Y. Nursella (foreground), Israel delegates, and Gen. Burns facing camera on porch. Two Egyptian soldiers carry table into hut where talks are held and lunch eaten.

Positions Clarified at Gaza

By Our U.N. Reporter

The Israel-Egyptian talks to reduce tension along the border were resumed yesterday in the shabby, isolated hut at Kilometre 95 after an interval of nearly three weeks, and while little progress toward the signing of a draft agreement was made, it is understood that the positions of both sides on the outstanding questions have become clearer.

They are due to meet again today. Speaking to newspapermen after the morning session, Maj-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, who is chairman of the discussions, said, "The going is not so easy, but I hope we shall arrive at something soon."

Gen. Burns is thought to feel that everything now depends on how the agreement is to be implemented.

Clarity Opposed

At the meeting on July 21 Israel and Egypt arrived at an understanding on the substance of nearly all outstanding points, but the Egyptian delegate is believed to have opposed translating into clear terminology the understandings achieved. The Israel delegation, suspecting this from the very beginning, saw in this attitude a desire to create a situation in which the provisions of an agreement could be misinterpreted when they came to be implemented.

The Israel delegation yesterday insisted that whatever understanding was reached on a particular point should be stated clearly in the text.

This applied particularly to the paragraph regarding telephone communications between the two sides. On this point the Egyptian delegate, it is understood, finally admitted that his suggestions for the wording of the paragraph were aimed at putting his side into the position where it could insist, after the arrangement was put into effect, that the communications between the two parties should not be direct. Instead, the Israel and Egyptian representatives would communicate with each other through the U.N. Observers acting as intermediaries.

This attitude served as further confirmation of the Egyptian position that the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization should serve as a partition between the two sides. On the other hand Israel is believed to have made it clear, following on this development, that the U.N. must be regarded as a bridge between the parties.

Freezing Plotted

The Israel view apparently is that the Egyptians are intent on putting into deep-freeze the present state of non-cooperation between the countries. This, in fact, is regarded as contrary to the purpose of the talks; nor is it believed that the only direct contact possible between the two sides should be in the form of border incidents to the exclusion of peaceful constructive cooperation. It is also understood that the Egyptian attitude was rejected by both Gen. Burns and Israel.

It was no doubt in the light of this stand, therefore, that the Israel delegation yesterday also objected to Egyptian proposals regarding the wording on the participation of U.N. Observers at meetings of the commanders. The Israel delegation suggested that the meetings be held with or without Observers present as agreed to by both parties. On this point Gen. Burns made a proposal that will probably find acceptance with Israel. Egypt rejected both Gen. Burns' and Israel's proposals.

GURI GROUP URGES BIGGER C-o-L GRANT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The Guri Committee ended its discussions here tonight and is to forward its proposals to the Prime Minister late tonight or tomorrow.

After an additional meeting this afternoon, the members of the Committee hammered out a compromise agreement on details and will issue a unanimous report, Mr. Israel Guri, Chairman of the Committee, told *The Jerusalem Post* tonight.

The Committee recommends that professional civil servants and university graduates of the higher grades, from I to VI, should be granted a bonus ranging from IL125 to IL20 for "positions of responsibility and special effort." Another of its main proposals is to increase the cost-of-living allowance, till now based on a maximum basic salary of IL125, and in future to be calculated on the actual basic salary, even where it is above the former ceiling.

It was reported that the new allowances will apply only to future rises of the c-o-l index. The decision on whether the increases as a whole should operate retroactively, or from the date of the implementation of the proposals is left to the Government.

The proposed increases will in effect bring about a differential of 1:3.2 between the lowest and highest salary grades, as against a difference now of less than 1:2.

According to the proposals Directors General of Ministries will receive a net monthly salary of about IL472, instead of the present IL300. Grade two are recommended a net increase of IL107, making a net salary of IL377; grade three a net increase of IL90 to a new salary of IL350; grade four a net increase of IL71 ,new salary IL314; grade five, increase of IL45, new salary IL268, and grade six a net increase of IL30, making a new net salary of IL220.

The Committee did not deal with the demands of the University and Technion teaching staff on the grounds that it was not authorized to do so. It recommended that negotiations be held on the subject between the directorates of these bodies and the Government, it was authoritatively learned.

The Committee was reported to have recommended that salaries in the Police Force should be raised by one grade and that the four top grades of the force be treated together with the parallel grades in the Defence Forces, but that these decisions be left to the Government.

It also recommended that the Ministry of Education enter into negotiations with school and kindergarten teachers on salaries. If teachers' demands for salary increases are ignored, there is a serious risk of their refusing to resume their duties on the approaching new school year, it was learnt here.

If the proposals are accepted and implemented by the Government, they are likely to bring in their wake extensive wage increase demands from all categories of employees. Extreme concern is being felt in the Ministry of Finance over the large amount involved in the increases already proposed.

Dr. A. Abeles, of Kupat Holim, requested that his personal opinion, that the medical profession should be recognized as calling for special treatment, be included in the report.

Hap. Hamizrahi Keeps Control of Settlements

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Labour and settlement affairs are to remain the province of Hapoel Hamizrahi within the framework of a merged World Centre of Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi, spokesmen of the world conference of both organizations stated last night. The final form of this resolution was still being debated in committee at Beit Theirot Mizrahi at a late hour last night and it is expected that a final vote by the plenary conference will be taken early this morning.

The separate "trade organization" of Hapoel Hamizrahi will continue to exist only in Israel, with a complete merger taking place in the Diaspora. Still unclear last night was the position of the Lamifne faction of the Hapoel Hamizrahi, headed by the Minister of Posts, Dr. J. Burg, which has until now opposed unification. The World Centre Executive will continue with an equal number of members from Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi.

INFILTRATORS FIRE ON TRACTOR DRIVER

Egyptian infiltrators yesterday fired on a tractor driver ploughing in the vicinity of Nir Am in the Western Negev, the Army spokesman announced. The tractor driver returned the fire. There were no casualties.

Hydrogen Atoms Can Be Tamed; U.S. Announces Sale of Uranium

Price of U-235: $25 per Gramme

GENEVA, Monday (UP). — The U.S. announced at the opening of the historic conference here today that it will place atomic fuel on sale for use in peaceful research. Admiral Lewis Strauss, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, announced at a press conference that enriched uranium — the stuff that runs atomic plants—will be leased or sold for research.

(In Washington, the A.E.C. announced, "The value established for lease of uranium enriched to 20 per cent of U-235, for use in research reactors under the bilateral agreements between the U.S. and friendly nations for cooperation in civil uses of atomic energy is $25 per gramme of contained U-235." Ordinary uranium total — the non-explosive form — will sell for $40 per kilogramme, the A.E.C. said. It also announced it will place heavy water, one of the components of an atomic furnace, for sale at $28 per pound).

American and British firms announced yesterday they would put atomic reactors on the market, but warned that buyers would have to obtain their own fuel. The declaration by Adm. Strauss today lifted this additional barrier from the path of free-enterprise utilization of atomic power.

The U.S. already had offered 440 pounds of uranium fuel to an international peace pool. Twenty-eight nations (including Israel) have signed agreements with the U.S. for borrowing from this stock.

In the new "atoms-for-sale" programme, the U.S. would also retain title to the enriched uranium. This is ordinary non-explosive Uranium-235 mixed with a small proportion of Uranium-238, the element that powered the first atom bomb 10 years ago.

Answering questions, Adm. Strauss said the U.S. has not fixed any limit on the supply of normal uranium. "We would not want uranium to be used for any other than peaceful purposes, and assurances that would be the case would be in order," he said.

Israel Needs Atomic Station for Power

TEL AVIV, Monday. — An atomic power station is almost vital for Israel, because our present fuel imports cost $69m. a year and our needs double every four years, whereas elsewhere the normal rate is every ten years.

This was stressed here this evening by Dr. Yehuda Eisenberg, of the Weizmann Institute, at a meeting arranged at Z.O.A. House by the U.S. Information Service.

The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, announced that an "atomic library," part of a shipment of technical books on atomic energy, is on its way to Israel and will arrive next week. Among other examples of technical cooperation between the U.S. and Israel on the peaceful use of atomic energy, Mr. Lawson mentioned the shipment to this country of fissionable material to serve as fuel in experimental reactors, and the participation of an Israel scientist from the Weizmann Institute, Mr. Yoel Guttman, in the first atomic reactor training course for foreigners in the U.S.

The crowded meeting, which ended with the showing of films on atomic energy, was presided over by Mr. Josiah Bennett, U.S. Attache.

Nagasaki Remembers 70,000 Killed by Atom

TOKYO, Monday (Reuter). — Three thousand people attended a ceremony in Nagasaki today in memory of the 70,000 people killed when an atom bomb was dropped on the city 10 years ago tomorrow. A giant statue, costing the yen equivalent of £33,000, was unveiled in memory of the fallen.

The Mayor, Tsutomu Tagawa, read a statement calling on the world to outlaw atom bombs forever.

'Atoms-for-Peace' Prize

GENEVA, Monday (UP). — Mr. Henry Ford II today announced the creation of an annual $75,000 atoms-for-peace prize patterned on the Nobel award.

He set aside $1m. to finance the new award to the person or group making "the greatest contribution during the year to the peaceful use of atomic energy."

BULGARIA REPLIES TO BRITISH PROTEST

LONDON, Monday (UP). — The Foreign Office said today Bulgaria has replied to Britain's protest against the shooting down of the El Al airliner resulting in the death of 58 persons, five of whom were British. The text of the reply was not immediately made public.

Diplomatic sources here said that Britain will continue to press Bulgaria to pay full compensation for the loss of life and property involved.

Soviets Reveal Aid To East Bloc

MOSCOW, Monday (UP). — Mr. D.V. Skobeltsyn, head of the Soviet scientific delegation at the Geneva "Atom-for-Peace" conference, said today that Russia is starting its deliveries of nuclear equipment to other Soviet bloc countries this year.

In an interview published in "Pravda," the scientists outlined the 102 papers submitted by Soviet scientists and engineers to the Geneva meeting. He said they summarize the work of Soviet research workers on the application of atomic energy in physics, biology, engineering, chemistry, technology, medicine and agriculture. "At the same time, these papers contain a number of new proposals and ideas which Soviet scientists would like to discuss with foreign colleagues," he said. "It is intended to have particularly wide discussions on the work carried on in the Soviet Union and other countries — chiefly the U.S., Britain, France and Canada, on the development of atomic power installations, specifically atomic electric stations."

The Soviet Government has adopted a decision to contribute to an international fund of atomic materials a corresponding amount of fissionable materials as soon as agreement on setting up such an agency has been reached."

It pointed out that the Soviet Union is already granting such aid to China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. "In these countries scientific experimental bases are being set up for the development of research in the field of nuclear physics and the utilization of atomic power for peaceful purposes," it said. "Already in 1955-56 the Soviet Union will install experimental atomic reactors in the above-mentioned countries, as well as precipitators of atomic particles, and will help in assembling and putting into operation the appropriate equipment, and in training expert cadres. In addition, these countries will be supplied with the necessary amount of fissionable materials."

The report added that the Soviet Government had also announced its readiness "to examine the question of expanding the circle of countries to whom the U.S.S.R. could grant aid and contribute in the development of scientific experimental work in utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes."

"Pravda" paid tribute to "the well-known statement of the U.S. President, Eisenhower, on the significance of international cooperation" in this field.

Moscow Radio said today that the Soviet Union will soon be building atomic-powered electric stations with an output of 50,000 and 100,000 kilowatt hours.

25 Killed in Soviet Air Crash; 10 Norwegian Women

MOSCOW, Monday. — The Soviet Union offered profound regret and compensation to Norway today for the deaths of 10 Norwegian women, who were among 25 persons killed when a Soviet airliner crashed on Saturday on a flight from Stalingrad to Moscow.

For the first time in recent history TASS reported news of the air disaster. It said the Ilyushin two-engined plane "caught fire in mid-air 12 kms. from Voronezh and crashed in flames." Moscow Radio, which rarely broadcasts such domestic news carried the dispatch to the world.

Besides the Norwegian women, there were 15 Soviet citizens on the plane, 10 passengers and a crew of five. The delegation arrived in Moscow on August 1. It was invited by the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee and comprised representatives of Norwegian women's organizations.

The cause of the crash is not known, but the Government has appointed a commission headed by Deputy Premier M. Khrunichev to investigate the crash.

(UP, Reuter)

MIX YOUR GUESTS— BUT NOT YOUR DRINKS!

At a cocktail party, you're on your feet all the time, mixing freely with a great number of people. You should not, however, mix your drinks — if you want to stand the strain and still be at your best!

The most sustaining and refreshing drink for those occasions is a good brandy, like "Carmel Oriental's" "Extra Fine." It may be taken with ice cubes or, as a "long drink," mixed with cold soda water.

'Limitless' Energy in 20 Years

GENEVA, Monday. — The first international congress on the peaceful uses of atomic energy opened here today with a dramatic prediction that man will harness the hydrogen bomb within 20 years and thus make available a limitless source of power.

More than 1,300 delegates from 72 nations were assembled as the conference President, Dr. Homi Bhaba of India, took the centre of the platform with the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, and the Swiss President, M. Max Petitpierre.

Dr. Bhaba prophesied in his presidential address this morning that within the next 20 years the enormous power of the hydrogen bomb will be harnessed, solving forever man's demands for power and energy.

He pointed out the "absolute necessity of finding some new source of energy if the light of our civilization is not to be extinguished because we have burnt out our fuel reserves." At the rate the world's consumption of energy was increasing, the reserves of coal, gas and oil shale would be exhausted in less than a century. Man was now turning to atomic energy to find a solution, and the conference would discuss the known reserves of uranium and thorium throughout the world, Mr. Bhaba said.

Just Like the Sun

The principle of the H-Bomb is the principle of the sun. It is the "fusion" of hydrogen atoms to form other elements. This melting together releases vast amounts of energy and was enough to have kept the sun and stars ablaze for eons.

There is no basic scientific knowledge in our possession today to show that it is impossible for us to obtain this energy from the fusion process in a controlled manner," Mr. Bhabha said.

In the opening address Mr. Hammarskjold, told the delegates that their cooperation "will ease tensions." He said that though the conference was strictly non-political, it would have "political consequences of deep import."

Cooperation Normal

The conference would show that intellectual cooperation among scientists was "a normal responsibility which we cannot escape if we are to continue to promote and not to hinder the process of our common civilization," he declared, and expressed certainty that the trend of deliberations would "turn men's thoughts away from war to peace."

"Let us not fail to recall on this occasion," Mr. Hammarskjold said, "that it is to the initiative of the President of the United States in the U.N. General Assembly in December 1953 that we owe the origins of this conference."

The vast conference chamber of the Palace of Nations was packed with scientists, observers, cameramen, television crowds

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 5)

104 Jewish Scientists At Atomic Parleys

UNITED NATIONS, Monday (INA). — Of the more than 1,200 scientists from all over the world meeting at Geneva, 104 are Jews.

From the very beginning of the planning of the conference Jewish participation loomed large. Of seven representatives of the U.N. Advisory Committee, two are famous Jewish scientists — Dr. I. Rabi of the U.S. and Dr. Bertrand Goldschmidt of France.

Heads of State Greet Conference

GENEVA, Monday (Reuter) — President Eisenhower told the world's atom scientists today that "the U.S. pledges its determination to help find ways by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death but consecrated to his life."

He sent his warmest greetings and sincere good wishes to the success of the international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy which opened here today.

In a special message to the conference the American President continued, "You — the world's foremost nuclear scientists and engineers who are penetrating mysteries of atomic energy — most surely know how the atom stands ready to become man's obedient and tireless servant, if man will only allow it."

Free Communication

The President went on "No other scientific gathering of such scope and importance or of such widespread interest has ever taken place. The peoples of the world are represented. At hand is a rich opportunity to restore old lines of free scientific communication which have been disrupted for so many years."

Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, the Soviet Prime Minister, in his telegram to the conference today expressed hope that the meeting will mark "a great step forward" in developing international scientific cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear power. The telegram said the Soviet Union places great significance in the development of cooperation to use "the great powerful discoveries of our time" for the good of mankind and not for war.

The British Premier, Sir Anthony Eden, hailed the confer-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Second Zimria in Israel

Tomorrow, August 10, 1955, at 8.45 p.m.

FESTIVE CONCERT IN TEL AVIV

under the distinguished patronage of

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister M. SHARETT,

and Knesset Speaker Y. SPRINZAK.

Prime Minister M. SHARETT will greet the Zimria.

On Thursday, Aug. 11, 1955: 2 performances at 6 and 9 p.m.

Tickets are available at:

"Kanaf," 83 Allenby Rd.	"Bamah," 50 Ben Yehuda Rd.
"Kartis," 31 Allenby Rd.	"Aditon," 13 Ben Yehuda Rd.
"Rokeha," 81 Dizengoff Rd.	"Sherutron," 2 Rehov Aliya
"Mazakh," 2 King George St.	"Reichaitz," 57 Rehov Bialik, Ramat Gan.

The three concerts in Tel Aviv will be held at the "Haichal Hatarbut" Hall, (the orchestra hall under construction) near Habimah Theatre.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Sunday received the Belgian Minister to Israel and Mrs. Eugene Du Bois on the eve of their departure from Israel.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi entertained to lunch yesterday the Australian Minister and Mrs. R. Ballard, the Greek Diplomatic Representative and Mrs. A. Vlachos, Rabbi and Mrs. Israel Goldstein, the Vice-President of the Hebrew University and Mrs. M. Evenari, Professor and Mrs. Cecil Roth, the Foreign Ministry Chief of Protocol and Mrs. M. Simcon and Mr. and Mrs. M. Belmaaseron.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Mr. U.S. Ambassador to Israel and Mrs. James MacDonald.

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The Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, yesterday received Mr. Gheorghe Chitie, the new Rumanian Charge d'Affaires, a.i., who delivered a personal Note from the Foreign Minister of the Rumanian People's Republic.

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Major-General E. L. M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, was the guest of honour last night at the monthly members' supper of the Israel Touring Club. Gen. Burns was introduced by the Club's Chairman, Mr. L.P. Doron. Among those present were the Guatemalan Minister and Mrs. Granados and members of the T.S.O. staff.

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Mr. Max J. Etra, philanthropist of New York City, Rabbi and Mrs. Joseph Lookstein of New York City and Mr. and Mrs. Morris J. Cohen of Philadelphia, who have been touring Israel under the auspices of the United Jewish Appeal, were entertained on Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. Shlomo Eisenberg, Secretary-General of the Jewish Agency, and Mrs. Eisenberg.

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DEPARTURES: U Nyun Thein, the General Secretary of the All-Burma Petroleum Workers Federation, for Rangoon after a three-week visit as guest of the Histadrut.

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Some 30 members of the Rabbinical Council of America were received today by the Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, in his office in Jerusalem. Immediately afterwards they left for a 12-day tour of the country, arranged by the Jewish Agency Department of Torah Education and Culture in the Diaspora.

Members of the group are:

Rabbi Zevi Tabory (organiser of the group and head of American section of the Dept.); Rabbi Abraham Chill, Providence, R.I.; Mr. Abraham Davis, Far Rockaway, N.Y.; Rabbi Chaim Donin, Detroit; Rabbi Simon L. Eckstein, Ottawa; Mr. Albert Greenberg, Kansas City; Rabbi Charles Hartman, University City, Mo.; Rabbi Nisan Heifets, Cleveland; Rabbi Saul M. Hurwitz, Bronx, N.Y.; Rabbi Nehemiah Kats, Toledo; Rabbi S. Konovitch, Lorain, Ohio; Rabbi Morris D. Margolis, Reseda, California; Rabbi Morris Max, Forest Hills, N.Y.; Rabbi Samuel Meyer, Lorain, Ohio; Rabbi Uri Miller, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Harold Pohl, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Rabbi Sam H. Prero, Detroit; Rabbi David Rackman, Far Rockaway, N.Y.; Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, Far Rockaway, N.Y.; Dr. Judah Rosenthal, Chicago; Rabbi Melvyn H. Rush, Chicago; Mr. Rubin Schimmel, Lawrence, N.Y.; Mr. Isidore Schlang, Atlantic Beach, N.Y.; Rabbi Nahum Schulman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Rabbi David S. Shapiro, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Rabbi Philip Harris Singer, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Rabbi David M. Wachtfogel, Philadelphia; Rabbi Philip W. Zimmerman, Rabbi Aaron Shapiro, Linden, N.J.; Mrs. S. Gordon, Worcester, Mass; Mrs. Rebecca Lipson, Miami Beach.

•

BIRTHS

Shimon and Yael Wilk, née Dvir, are happy to announce the birth of their first son on Wednesday August 3, 1955.

JOFFE — To Bat-Ami (née Katz) and Reuben Joffe, Zahala, at Asuzah, August 5, 1955 — a son.

Yadin Named Lecturer At Hebrew University

Dr. Yigael Yadin has been appointed Lecturer in Archaeology at the Hebrew University, it was announced yesterday.

Son of the late Professor E. L. Sukenik, noted Hebrew University archaeologist, the former Chief of Staff of the Israel Defence Forces ranks among the growing number of young Hebrew University graduates who are now on the teaching staff of their *alma mater*. He received his doctorate from the University at the graduation exercises this year, and is at present directing the James de Rothschild Archaeological Expedition at Hatzor, in Upper Galilee.

The Hebrew University also announced the following promotions:

Dr. Ezov Ben-Hayyim, from Lecturer to Associate Professor of Hebrew Language Mr. Yehezkiel Kutscher (from Instructor to Lecturer in Hebrew Philology, and Mr. Isaac Morris, from Instructor to Lecturer in English Language.

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LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post, August 9, 1955

In the Supreme Court Sitting As Court of Civil Appeal

Before Justices Goitein, Sussman and Witkon

Benyamin Sharrabi, Applicant, v. Shmuel Santino & Others, Respondents (Motion 98/55)

Attorney General Cannot Appear on Behalf of Private Individual

The Supreme Court rejected an application for leave to appeal against a decision of the Haifa District Court delivered on January 11, 1955 (Motion 961/54).

The first respondent, Shmuel Santino, is suing the applicant, Benyamin Sharrabi, an ex-soldier, for IL4,000 damages, consequent upon a road accident which occurred when the latter was still in the forces. In the course of proceedings Sharrabi applied to the court for leave to issue a third party notice to a person not a party to the action, from whom he claimed to be entitled to indemnity. His application was signed by a representative of the Attorney General, as was the memorandum filed by Sharrabi in entering appearance.

Counsel for the third party argued that the application had not been properly filed, since the Government was not a party to the action and therefore the Attorney General, or his representative, could not appear on behalf of Sharrabi. Dr. Dori, the Acting Haifa District Attorney and also a licensed advocate, who appeared on behalf of Sharrabi, produced a power-of-attorney given by the latter to the Attorney General or his representative.

The President of the Haifa District Court rejected the application for leave to issue a third party notice for two reasons: firstly, he held that a representative of the Attorney General cannot appear in an action unless he appears on behalf of the Government or a public official; and, secondly, that even in his capacity as an advocate Mr. Dori could not appear on behalf of Sharrabi, despite the power-of-attorney given him.

In the application for leave to appeal against this decision, Sharrabi was represented by Mr. Bar-Or, Assistant State Attorney, Mr. Yehudai appearing for the respondents.

Decision

The decision of the Supreme Court was delivered by Justice Sussman who dealt first with the second reason given by the District Court for disqualifying Mr. Dori as Counsel for the applicant.

He pointed out that Mr. Dori had a licence to practise as an advocate and it had already been held (in H.C. 29/51 P.D. 5/880) that the Advocates' Ordinance, 1936, did not prohibit Government officials from holding licences. The High Court had added on that same occasion, continued Justice Sussman, that it disapproved of Government officials' practising as advocates if they did so beyond the scope of their official duties. In the present case, however, Mr. Dori had acted with the full approval of his superiors, since the accident—the subject of the action—had occurred when the applicant had been in the Israel Defence Forces and the Government had therefore been interested in defending him.

As, however, the respondents had dropped the issue with regard to this point, Justice Sussman turned next to the first reason given by the District Court and dismissed Mr. Bar-Or's contention that the representative of the Attorney General had a general right, granted by Section 4 of the Advocates' Ordinance, to appear on behalf of any party in any case without having received a power-of-attorney.

Pointing out that a representative of the Attorney General, as defined in Section 2, could be anyone, whether a lawyer or not, "authorized in that behalf by the Attorney General in writing," Justice Sussman maintained that if Mr. Bar-Or's argument were correct, then anyone, even a sanitary inspector with a written authorization indicating that he was a representative of the Attorney General, could appear in court, in any civil case, on behalf of any litigant, without having received a power-of-attorney from him. And, in addition, this same sanitary inspector could appear in a criminal case on behalf of the accused without the latter's power-of-attorney—two presumptions which were patently unacceptable.

The fact is, Justice Sussman held, that a person's right to appear in court on behalf of a litigant depends on two factors: he has to be fit to practise the profession of law, i.e. he has either to be the holder of a practising licence, or he has to be the Attorney General or his representative (who do not necessarily have to be on the roll of Advocates); and, secondly, he has to be the holder of a power-of-attorney authorizing him to appear in proceedings.

The only occasions, the Justice continued, on which the Attorney General and his representatives are relieved of the necessity of producing powers-of-attorney are those in which they are entitled, by law, to represent certain persons, as for example Government officials or the Government itself.

He concluded, therefore, that the President of the District Court had been correct in holding that a representative of the Attorney General could not represent the applicant (who is neither the Government nor a Public Official) in the present case.

The application for leave to appeal was dismissed with IL250 costs.

Decision given on July 29, 1955.

99 Polio Cases In July; 15 Fatal

Ninety-nine children were stricken with infantile paralysis during July, 15 of them fatally, it was learned from the Ministry of Health yesterday. In June, the incidence was 81, with eight deaths.

While the incidence in July of last year was also 99, the mortality rate was only 10. Most of the polio cases last month occurred in Tel Aviv, where 43 children were stricken (11 deaths) and Haifa with 16 cases (two deaths). Jerusalem had four polio cases (no deaths).

A sharp decline occurred between June and July in the incidence of the following diseases: chicken pox from 1,062 to 752, measles from 1,086 to 429; scarlet fever from 182 to 120; and dysentery from 1,411 to 994. German measles increased from 129 to 389 cases, (of which 361 were in Jerusalem), and whooping cough from 1,042 to 1,297.

A total of 723 cases of mumps and 182 cases of typhoid were also reported during July.

A-Power Vital To Replace Fuel

GENEVA, Monday (Reuter) — Two British scientists warned an atomic experts' conference here today that if a new source of power were not developed, the time was not far off when scarcity of fuel would be a serious world-wide problem.

Mr. E. A. G. Robinson, of Cambridge University, and Mr. G.H. Daniel, of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, delivered a joint paper on "The World's Need for a New Source of Energy" to the First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

They said they wanted to "strike a note of urgency and to indicate a pace at which it is important that the world shall make progress with the development of nuclear energy."

They said the trend of consumption of commercial fuels had for nearly 100 years "followed its remarkably steady path of about two per cent compounded growth per annum."

If this continued without relief from nuclear or other new sources of energy "the reserves of solid fuel, liquid fuels and natural gas would have been reduced by 2,025 to about 300 years' life at the then existing rate of consumption."

But if the rate of growth of demand were only one per cent more—three per cent—per annum, remaining reserves would be within 40 years of exhaustion by the year 2,000. And, they added, in many countries a decline in consumption would have been enforced well before then.

The paper assumed that world population may grow from the total of about 2,400 million in 1950 to about 3,300 million in the year 2,000. This would imply a population of about 4,300 million in 2,050 at the assumed rate of growth of six per cent per decade.

Conservative Estimates

The scientists went on: "These are deliberately conservative estimates. But they are sufficient to raise very considerable problems of possible supplies of food, and of possible patterns both of industry and trade, if the areas of greatest population growth are to import sufficient supplies for their probable needs from the parts of the world where increased production may be practicable."

The paper suggested a world fuel consumption of about 7.5 milliard (1,000 million) tons of coal equivalent per annum by the year 2,000 "as a figure considerably more likely to err through understatement than through overstatement."

Examining the world's reserves of conventional fuels, the scientists reached the conclusion that recoverable world reserves of energy expressed in milliards of tonnage coal equivalent were—coal and lignite 22,000, oil and gas 300, oil shales and tar sands 150, to which was added hydro-electricity 2.5 per annum.

"By 2,000 the world may need about 9,000 milliard kilowatt hours a year which, if generated solely in thermal power stations, would require the burning of about 3.5 milliard tons of coal or nearly half the total use of primary fuel.

"Even if optimistic allowance is made for water power, more than the total output of coal may be needed for this one purpose unless the rate of increase in coal production is accelerated."

They concluded, "There is no task more important than to ensure that the dramatic advance of the human race over the past 200 years is not reversed over the next 200 years because of the exhaustion of the fuels which gave the opportunity for it."

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Where to go

JERUSALEM

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★ Exhibitions: —

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition of the Jerusalem Convention Centre. 10-1, 4-6.

The Museum and the Library of the Department of Antiquities will be closed until further notice due to building repairs.

1) The Herman Shulman Hall of Contemporary Art. 2) Gallery of portraits and famous Jews. 3) French Paintings and Sculptures from the Collection of the Museum. 4) Prehistory in Great Britain — air photographs of archaeological sites (a travelling exhibition of the British Council). Exhibit of the Month: A gold medal of the year 1855 on the birth of a Jewish boy in Amsterdam, Beaniel Museum, 9-1, 3-6.

Watercolours and Drawings by Melitta Shiffer, "Nora Studio" Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Avenue, 10-1, 3-6.

★ Tours: —

Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ Film Show: —

Meron Hayesood, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions: —

1) Brazilian Architecture. 2) Paintings by M. Avaiel, I. Brenner, S. Lamm and Melita Schiffer. Works of the French painter, George Rouault; 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4-7 p.m., Tel Aviv Museum.

Stage Decors by the Dying Artist, Theo Otto, Entrance Hall of the New Chamber Theatre, 4 Rehov Nahmani.

★ Theatre: —

Chamber Theatre, "The Good Soul of Szechuan," Mograbi Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Chamber Theatre, "As You Like It," New Chamber Theatre Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Habimah, "King Lear," Habimah, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Recorded Music: —

All Tchaikowsky Programme: Capriccio Italien, Violin Concerto in D Major, Symphony No. 4 in F Minor, L.P. Records, Gardon Piano Stadio Tel-Hay School, Neveh Shanan, 8.30 p.m.

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RAMAT GAN

★ Theatre: —

DO-RE-MI: "Shalom, Shalom," Israel Revue, 8.45 p.m.

PARDESS HANNA

★ Theatre: —

Habimah, "The Conquerors," 8.30 p.m.

MIGDAL ASHKELON

★ Theatre: —

Chamber Theatre, "The Rain-Maker," 8.30 p.m.

HADERA

★ Theatre: —

Yiddish Operetta Theatre, "Lilli," with Rita Karen, the Broadway Star, Hof.

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 249, 33.3 & 48.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.00, 6.15 & 8.30 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 9 a.m. 3.15 & 9.30 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down. 12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 Music for two pianos. 12.50 Light Music (R). 1.45 "From Dan to Eilat" (R). 2.30 Close Down. 4.00 p.m. Oriental Music. 4.15 Programme for Hospitals. 4.45 Light Music (R). 5.05 Agricultural Programme. 5.15 Language Corner. 5.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Folklore. 7.02 Haifa Programme. 7.20 Talk. 7.40 Noah's Ark. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.45 This Week in the U.N. 9.00 Concert by Rahal's Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Sholom Riklis. Soloist: Ray Partos (Trombone). Works by Mozart, Ferdinand David, Haydn, Saint-Saens, Petrushka, Smetana. 10.30 Short Story. 10.40 Nocturno (R). 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 468, 224, 214, 48.4 & 30.5 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m.

French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.2, 34.9 & 469 M.): 6.15 p.m. Programme for Newcomers. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Persian. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 p.m. From the Federation. 6.35 "The Negev" by Nelson Glueck. 6.50 Folk Dances. 7.05 News. 13.00 p.m. News. 13.10 British Settlers Association's Annual Meeting. 13.30 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 422 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Bow and Arrow." 7.00 Authors' Criticism. 7.30 "Corps to Corps." 7.40 Noah's Ark. 8.15 Light Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 Evening Tunes. 9.25 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.43, 16.56, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, News Talk, Echoes from the World.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Geula, 14 Geula, 4650. Zion, 30 Ussishkin, 5001.

TEL AVIV: Altman, 1 King George, 5791. Shilman, 87 Abad Ha'am, 4081. Bilski, 2 Kikar Dizengoff, 30048. Joffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24043. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. JAFFA: Noga, near Noga Cinema, 81566.

RAMAT GAN: Finchi, 104 Kook. GIVATAYIM: Brigi, 9 Syrkin. HOLON: Brigi, 104 Sokolow.

HAIFA: Massada, 30 Massada, 2987. Anglo-American, 30 Ha'atzmaut 3806.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Mosskin, 7302.

SAFAD: Ha'ari. NAHARIYA: Mercas.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61237, Dr. L. Wilicki, 23 Metudelia, 3480. Dr. S. Greenwald, 20 Bin Nun, 62982.

TEL AVIV: Dr. I. Griffel, 4 Bin Yehuda, 23486. Dr. Levitan, 11 Hararden, 26307. Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25942. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 54 Sokolow, 26282.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3434. Dr. Ludwig, 36 Shivat Sion, 67437.

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Jordanians Like Israel Broadcasts

The Jordan authorities have again warned owners of public restaurants and cafes of the Defence Regulations ban against tuning in to the Arabic programmes of Kol Yisrael, "El Jihad" stated yesterday. The paper reports that Amman and Old City cafes "have made it a habit to turn on their radios at full blast to Kol Yisrael, filling the streets with its music and news."

Yesterday's Press:

We Must Be Wary Of Defence Pact Talk

Reports of Washington's probable invitation to Israel to sign a mutual defence pact, warns "Davar" (Histadrut), should be received with reserve. Guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the State in the face of Arab threats is an urgent need if the balance of power between Israel and the Arab countries is to be maintained. If, however, the pact is only meant to further U.S. ends, it will become clear how far the State Department is from understanding the realities of the Middle East.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) declares that now, when the whole world is agog at the prospects of the cold war thaw, Israel's foreign policy makers seem to ignore the changes that have been taking place of late. Declaring that security pact talks have nothing to do with the security of the State, the paper points out that both Washington and London are doing their utmost to build up Arab strength. Israel, then, is being invited to become a rampart of the anti-Communist drive in this region, at a time when the rest of the world is looking forward to a let-up in the tension. The paper warns that the proposed pact will do nothing to promote peace anywhere but only jeopardize Israel's international position and endanger its independence.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) says why it feels that the cold war is thawing and points out that everybody is now reaching out for USSR friendship and only Israel has found this particular moment opportune for considering membership in an anti-Communist pact.

"Hamodia" (World Aguda) considers the arrest of the Syrians who manned the vessel seized off Tel Aviv last week, observing that the decision to detain them till the position of the four Israel soldiers languishing in a Damascus jail is clarified is logical and correct. The State, the paper claims, has been decent and tolerant all along, but this attitude has been lost on the Syrians. Israel must allow no pressure to make it budge from its position.

"Herut" derides the Ministry of Defence for permitting the Egyptians to set up a position within Israel territory from which it threatened to fire at a group engaged in marking the border. Asserting that this is not the first case of its kind, "Herut" asks whether it was really a "surprise" (quoting the Foreign Ministry).

Information leaks about the Guri Commission recommendations, writes "Zmanim" (Progressive), show that the majority report ignores the senior civil servants' basic claim, while the minority report urges the readjustment of salaries and widening the grade gaps—only one of the officials' demands. While it may now be too late for the Commission to do anything since the Report goes to the Government today the authorities are urged to return it to the Commission and ask it to make the necessary changes. It is not charity the officials ask for but a recognition of their rights.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) discusses salaries and wages in general, claiming that a real solution can be arrived at by designing the matter to experts and experienced specialists rather than leaving it to the representatives of parties and classes.

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AT THE CINEMA

YOU have Hitchcock at his typical best in "Dial M For Murder" (Orion, Haifa). In its two-minute opening sequences, without a word being uttered, you grasp the whole husband-wife situation. Hitchcock uses colour and, as he once promised in an essay, his shades are pastel to emphasize social comfort while the coloured designs on the porcelain suggest the cultural level.

The plot is strained and relates to actual crime detection as much as a chess problem to a game of chess. The clue is too small to allow the audience to guess the solution, because cinema must, like theatre, always exaggerate a little. Yet the Hitchcock method gives to this thriller style. The cast is good, Ray Milland, the husband anxious to have his wife murdered, uses his script with polished cynicism, Grace Kelly, the wife, extracts the maximum from what might have been an irritatingly dumb role. Again, above all, there is the director manipulating his camera to create the tensions. A very good show.

H.

Western for Adults

"VIOLENT Men" at the Orion (Jerusalem) is based on the time-honoured theme of the land-crazy cattle king whose gun men drive the ranchers away. It is understood that the peace-loving but brave rancher gets the big bad man's daughter in the end. However this Western is lifted high above the B feature level by the grand acting of Edward G. Robinson, by some psychological byplay and magnificent cinemascope shots. The stampede of the horseherd almost outweighs the unavoidable whippings slappings and belly-kickings. Not so good as "High Noon," but a good as "High Noon," but a Western even adults may enjoy.

Th.F.M.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 9.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ARNON: "Paraiso Rebelde." EDEN: Secret Island. EDISON: "Oh Intedell." ORGIL: The Eddie Cantor Story. STUDIO: One Summer of Happiness, 2nd week. ORIAN: The Violent Men. ORNA: Mandy. RON: Sign of the Pagan, 2nd week. ZION HALL: Sabrina. TEL-OR: "Sous le Ciel de Paris."

TEL AVIV

At 4, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY: Mister 880. ARMON: "Pieta Per Chi Cade," 3rd week. GIBEN: Fuccini. EDEN: Fighter Attack, 2nd week. ESTHER: "Un Capriccio de Caroline Cherie." MOGRABI: Garden of Evil, 2nd week. OPHIR: "Chi e Senza Peccato," 2nd week. ORION: His Majesty O'Keefe, 2nd week. SHDEROTH: "Checkmate," week. SHEMEN: Malaga. YARON: 2nd week. TAMAR: Malaga. YAHON: "Rome Ore 11," 3rd week. ZAMIR: Villa Borghese, 8th week. Continuous from 10 a.m.: Two Jims.

HAIFA

PEER: Human Desire. GAL ON: Dangerous Crossing, Matinee: Corner Creek. AMPHITHEATRE: There's No Business Like Show Business, 2nd week. ORAH: Verdi, 4th week. ARMON: Alina. ORLY: Encore, EN DOR: The Last Outpost. ORION: Dial M for Murder, 2nd week. ATEMON: The French Line, 2nd week.

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Order your tickets well in advance: "Cartis," 81 Allenby Rd., Phone: 21665; "Kanaf," 83 Allenby Rd., Phone: 5566; "Rokoko," 93 Dizengoff Rd., Phone: 23663.

מס הכנסה
AUGUST 31, 1955.
DEADLINE FOR FILING INCOME TAX RETURNS.
RESIDENTS, Do not delay!
If for any reason, a person with a taxable income for the year ending March 31, 1955, failed to receive the Income Tax Return form before September 1, 1955, application for it should be made to the District Income Tax office nearest his home.
Workers, who received at least 75% of their income in fees or as wages will receive declaration forms at a later date and must send in their returns within 30 days of receipt of the form.
Residents! If you have not received an extension and have passed the deadline, you have committed a legal offence and are liable to a Court summons. The punishment for not filing an Income Tax Report is a IL1,000 fine or three months imprisonment, or both.

Notice
is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of
INCODE (Ethiopia)
Soc. Am.
will be held at the offices of Incode, 24 Rehov Reines, Tel Aviv, on August 18, 1955 at 5 p.m.
AGENDA:
1) Increase of Company's Share Capital.
2) Various.
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Inquiries from firms only will be considered.

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	42	16	29	28
Tiberias	37	25	36	36
Haifa Port	29	20	30	30
Natanya	32	20	31	31
Tel Aviv Kiryat	32	20	31	31
Tel Aviv Port	70	24	29	29
Lydda Airport	34	21	27	28
Jerusalem	44	19	27	27
Beersheba	—	20	27	27
Eilat	30	25	29	29

*A) Humidity at 1 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today.

• • •

AN AUTOMATIC telephone exchange will begin operating tomorrow in Savion near Petah Tikva.

• • •

1,710 TRAFFIC violations were recorded by the police during the past week. Of these, 230 for excessive speeding, 419 for careless driving, 116 for blinding oncoming cars, 21 for driving defective vehicles and 103 were by pedestrians.

• • •

84,162 TONS of Nesher cement were exported in the first seven months of this year, compared with 75,417 tons of the same period of 1954. . . . **THE FIRST** large consignment of white cement bought under the Reparations agreement, 1,200 tons, are due to arrive during the next few days. Further deliveries are expected in the next few months.

• • •

HUNDREDS OF residents of the Malben Old People's Home in Natanya yesterday sang and danced to the accompaniment of an orchestra in a procession marking the acquisition of a new Sefer Torah, donated to the Home by a New York merchant, Mr. Emanuel Brecher.

Prison Commissioner Leaves for Congress

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday. — Dr. Zvi Hermon, the Commissioner of Prisons, left here today for Geneva to lead the Israel delegation to the first Congress on Crime Prevention, being held there under U.N. auspices from August 22 to September 3.

The Congress is to discuss prison organization, training of personnel, juvenile delinquency, a minimum-requirements code for prisons and "jails without bars."

Following the Congress, Dr. Hermon will proceed to London to attend the third International Congress on Criminology, opening on September 12. This congress will deal principally with recidivism.

'Miss Niagara Falls' Gives Key to J'lem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The key to the city of Niagara Falls, New York, was handed to the Chief Commissioner of Jerusalem, Mr. S. B. Yeshaya, yesterday, by Miss Lucille Carrella, chosen this year as one of Niagara Falls' two "community ambassadors."

For eight years Niagara Falls community organizations have been joining forces to send young people abroad to learn about life in other countries and, upon their return, to report on what they had learned. This year one young man has been sent to Turkey and Miss Carrella to Israel. She was chosen on the basis of a letter she submitted in telling why she thought she would make a good ambassador, and after a personal interview.

Miss Carrella, a serious-looking but friendly 21-year-old, received her M.A. from Albany State Teachers College in June. She will begin teaching in a Niagara Falls Junior High School next month.

A devout Catholic, Miss Carrella is the only non-Jew among the 300-odd members of the Summer Institute sponsored by the Jewish Agency, and has already acquired a basic Hebrew vocabulary.

Thanking Miss Carrella for the key to her city, Mr. Yeshaya said he could not reciprocate with a key to Jerusalem — "there isn't enough money in the Treasury to lock up" — but he presented her with an album of Jerusalem photographs and an emblem of the Municipality for the Mayor of Niagara Falls.

Representatives of the Foreign Ministry and of Hadassah were present at the ceremony.

Summer Students Hold Rally Today

The Prime Minister will be the principal speaker today at a rally of more than a thousand young people from 20 different countries who are participating in summer projects of the Jewish Agency's Youth and Hehalutz Department. The all-day conference, which will be held at the Teachers Seminar in Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem, will bring together members of 15 summer seminars and courses.

Army Tells Ben-Zvi Of Plans for Coup

"The Israel Defence Forces have notified President Ben-Zvi that they will not stand idly by much longer while the 10 parties quarrel over the composition of the new Government," writes "Akhbar al Yom," the Egyptian weekly. They are ready to stage a coup d'etat, settling the question by force."

This information was gleaned by the London correspondent of the weekly and published in its current issue.

The army has made plans to see to it that there will be only two major parties in Israel and has taken President Ben-Zvi into its confidence, the correspondent added.

Yad Va'shem Building Mountain Centre

The systematic gathering by Yad Va'Shem of documents relating to the Nazi persecution and destruction of European Jewry; Yad Va'Shem's new headquarters on Mt. Zikaron (near Mt. Herzl, overlooking Wadi Sarar, west of Jerusalem) and internal changes in the organisation were described yesterday by Professor B. Dinur, the Minister of Education and Culture, and Chairman of Yad Va'Shem at a press conference in Jerusalem.

In cooperation with YIVO in New York, Yad Va'Shem's work was focussed on its research division, headed by Professor Israel Halprin, Professor Dinur said. In addition to the collection of documents, films were being made of important archives, among them the Arolsen Archives (in cooperation with the Foreign Ministry) and those of the Jewish Congress in Geneva.

Some 3,000 books in all languages pertaining to the Destruction were now gathered in a special library of Yad Va'Shem. Awards are being given for research into, and personal memoirs of the period. Some 30,000 destroyed Jewish communities have now been card-indexed.

It is expected that Yad Va'Shem's new centre on Har Ha-Zikaron (Memorial Hill) will be completed within five months. The IL800,000 building will house the archives, library and offices. Yad Va'Shem's yearly budget is IL1m. half of which is provided by the Jewish Agency and the Treasury and half by the Jewish Material Claims Commission.

The Government last week approved changes in the organisation of Yad Va'Shem designed to increase efficiency. The number of Executive members has been reduced from 19 to nine, including four members of the Claims Commission. While previously only the Minister of Education could head the organization's Council, a Chairman may now be chosen by the Prime Minister with the approval of the Cabinet.

Haifa Municipal Engineer Resigns

HAIFA, Monday. — The Municipal Engineer, Mr. Ezra Levin, today announced his resignation. He declined to reveal his motives, but intimated that the matter would probably come up for debate in the Municipal Council.

Mr. Levin was appointed to the post three years ago following the resignation of Mr. J. L. A. Watson.

HAIFA, Monday. — At least one third of the newly-elected Municipal Council here will be new members, and there will be three women, as compared with only one in the previous council.

Two of the newcomers are members of Mapai, two are from Ahdut Ha'avoda and one each from Herut, General Zionists and Hapoel Hamizrahi. Agudat Yisrael is still undecided as to whether their Deputy Mayor Ya'acov Katz will remain in the Council or be replaced on assuming his Knesset seat.

The two new women members are Mrs. Naomi Labor (Mapai) and Mrs. Dvora Mendelsohn (General Zionists). Mrs. Zilla Ivan (Communist), retains her seat.

Unemployed Clash With Police in Galilee

NAZARETH, Monday. — A fierce clash between police and unemployed broke out today at Migdal Ha'emek, near here.

About a hundred immigrants from Morocco demonstrated against the local Labour Council in protest against unemployment and non-payment of wages. The police intervened when they tried forcibly to prevent other villagers from going to work. Stones were thrown at the constables, and it was only with the help of additional reinforcements from Afula that order was restored after the demonstration had been broken up by baton charges.

Four demonstrators have been arrested. No injuries were reported.

It is learned here that work has been promised for tomorrow, and wages will also be paid.

Remnants of El Al Crash Victims' Goods Returned

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Burned and stained letters, a torn, one-armed doll and family photographs are among the few sorry remnants of the belongings of the victims of the El Al disaster, it was revealed here today. Only one sack of goods was sent here by Bulgaria. They have been placed with the Lost-and-Found Department of the police here and await identification by relatives of the deceased.

Other articles salvaged include toys, a sewing machine, a smashed radio, underwater fishing gear, a prayer shawl and prayer book and sundry documents.

The goods returned do not include any items of jewellery which passengers are stated to have worn.

Ancient Sarcophagi At Beit Shearim

Scores of sarcophagi, have been uncovered during the first 10 days of excavations of a series of burial chambers at Beit Shearim, the Israel Exploration Society announced yesterday in Jerusalem. The discovery compares favourably with similar finds in other ancient lands.

The excavations at Beit Shearim, now in their seventh season, were recommenced the end of last month by an expedition sponsored by the Society and the Hebrew University, under the direction of Dr. N. Avigad. The work was considerably hindered by the large quantities of debris in the cave. As new finds are made, further details will be made public, the Society promised.

2,500-YEAR-OLD RELICS FOUND IN AMMAN

Antiquities dating back to 1,500 B.C.E., including pottery bearing Egyptian inscriptions have been uncovered during digging operations at the R.A.F. airfield in Amman. "El Jihad" reports that the relics have been taken to the Amman Museum.

New Railway Link For Lachish Area

A railway station in Kiryat Gat in the Lachish area is being planned by the Ministry of Transport, with the aid of the Ministry of Finance, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. Kiryat Gat is intended to become the central town in the area, which already has 14 settlements.

Another 10 settlements will be founded in the coming year. In the town itself a ginning mill and an oil factory are being built. There are already a number of work shops to satisfy the local requirements.

Kiryat Gat lies on the new main railway route to Beersheba, and the track to the town has already been laid.

'More Americans Studying Hebrew'

Speaking at the first business session of the World Hebrew Congress yesterday, Rabbi Samuel K. Mirsky noted the great increase in the number of students attending Hebrew day schools and yeshivot in America in recent years. He declared that the spread of Hebrew was an end in itself.

Rabbi Dr. Simon Federbush said that there was need to organize and activate the thousands of individuals in the Diaspora who know Hebrew and are interested in its development. He asserted that increased activity on behalf of Hebrew would further immigration as well.

During the supplementary remarks of delegates from various Diaspora communities there was a lively debate during which the demand was expressed that the Government of Israel participate in the Hebrew cultural activities being carried out abroad.

Dr. A. Rosenfeld and Dr. N. Lewipe spoke on organisational problems.

PEACE ATOMS

(Continued from Page One)

and reporters from all parts of the world.

Within the area of the building recently sealed off and closely guarded for the Big Four summit conference, the men of science sat with earphones clamped to their heads to listen in one of the four languages — English, French, Russian and Spanish — to the opening speeches and reports on harnessing the power of the atom.

Experts from 14 countries dealt with the question of the world's dwindling reserves of conventional fuel at today's session. Speaker after speaker described the need to produce atomic power in vast quantities quickly.

With the prospect of known stocks of coal, oil, gas and hydraulic energy being exhausted within the next few decades, scientists throughout the world were now harnessing the atom for an eventual take-over by nuclear energy of all present-day conventional forms of power production.

Already atomic power in plants in Britain, the U.S. and Russia is being produced as cheaply as by conventional means.

Mr. P. Savitch, a scientific secretary to the conference, said tonight that already a price competition was starting between nuclear and conventionally produced power.

(Reuter, UP)

Aboriginal Tribe Discovered By New Guinea Explorers

By WILLIAM FITTER

SYDNEY, Monday (OFNS). — An Australian reconnaissance patrol on an exploratory mission in New Guinea has discovered natives who look like Biblical figures and who had never seen white men before. The natives wear wigs and beards, have pierced noses and use very primitive stone axes. A report of the patrol was released in Canberra last week by administration officials of the territory of Papua and New Guinea, which is under Australian Mandate.

The patrol consisted of two Europeans, 13 native policemen, three native interpreters and about 50 carriers. It took 62 days to explore the new area, which is in rugged highland country north-west of Tari in Papua.

The natives (called Duna) discovered by the patrol were at first timid and uncertain. They could not work out from where the white men originated and seemed to think they came down from the sky. This belief was strengthened by aircraft flights over the area. Later, however, they became more friendly to the patrol.

The natives are typical mountain dwellers, short and sturdy in build with big chests and thighs. Their most striking characteristic is a wig worn by all but the oldest men. These wigs are made of human hair and decorated with leaves, feathers and flowers.

"In conjunction with the customary full beard, the highly-decorated wig gives the Duna man a somewhat Biblican appearance," the report says.

Although continual inter-tribal fighting takes place in the Duna country, few armed warriors were seen by the patrol. But the report states:

"Early one morning the patrol was passed by a cheerful group of fully-armed natives hurrying to their homes for a late breakfast, after a stimulating fight southwest of Track."

Another time the white medical officer, Mr. A. Speer, was treating fresh arrow wounds when he learnt that a "minor battle" was taking place about a day's walk away.

The report continued:

"The Duna fight with bows and arrows, and some arrows terminate in needle-like points ringed round with a shallow cut to ensure that they break off in the wound. Others have sharp teeth cut into the sides. Perhaps the most dangerous type is the arrow tipped with a broad bamboo blade sharpened on both sides and usually about six inches long. This is a very efficient killing instrument. Duna natives, however are not cannibals."

The patrol also visited Lavani Valley, which was published throughout the world as a "Shangri-la" when it was discovered last year. When the patrol arrived this time the natives were on their guard because of a rumour that the Government was supporting their enemies. The report says:

"Seventy armed men met the patrol, but there was no trouble, although they formed an escort when we inspected the gardens and hamlets."

Suhrawardy Named Pakistan Premier

KARACHI, Monday (Reuter). — Mr. Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy, 64-year-old leader of the Awami League, will be sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan tomorrow afternoon it was authoritatively stated tonight.

Earlier today, he had been invited to form a Government to succeed that of Mr. Mohammed Ali, who resigned last night.

The new Prime Minister, who was educated at Oxford and called to the Bar in London, was the Moslem League Prime Minister of Bengal province before the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947. A former leader of the Moslem League, Mohammed Ali's party, he broke with it over a policy dispute and formed the Awami league.

MOSHE KEREN

(Continued from Page One)

was born in Berlin in 1900, served for a short while in the German army and proceeded to university. After working in his father's bank he turned to journalism in 1924, devoting himself chiefly to economic affairs. He first served with the "Berliner Boersencourir," and in 1928 joined the Ullstein publishing house, writing in the economic section of the Berlin newspaper "Vossische Zeitung." In 1933, on the eve of Hitler's rise to power, he was sent as the paper's correspondent to Rome, and a year later to this country.

When the Nazis took over the Ullstein publishing house in 1934, he was dismissed. He then took up accountancy, and was an active member of the German Immigrants association in Tel Aviv.

From 1936, when the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra was inaugurated, until 1941, he served on its administration, leaving to join a Palestine Unit of the British Army. He served in the North African campaigns, rising to the rank of captain. After demobilization, he was appointed a rehabilitation officer for ex-servicemen. He joined "Ha'aretz" in 1948 and, on the eve of the establishment of the State, he was called to set up the Government Press division. He was the first liaison officer and spokesman of the Foreign Ministry and instituted close relations with the foreign press.

In 1949, a short while after rejoining "Ha'aretz," he was appointed as Counsellor to the Israel Embassy in Washington, and in 1951 took up the equivalent post in London, acting as Charge d'Affaires in the summer of 1952. He returned in 1953 and became one of the country's best-known leader-writers and political commentators.

This was his first return to Germany since 1933. He had had many conferences with leading German political and economic figures, including President Heuss.

Dinh Narrowly Escapes Bombing

SAIGON, Monday (UP). — Unidentified terrorists tonight blasted South Vietnam's Palace of Justice while Premier Ngo Dinh Diem and high officials rode through the street yards away.

The building was badly damaged in the blast, which appears to be an assassination attempt aimed at the official motorcade.

There were no casualties.

Investigators said they had no clue to who may have planted the bomb in the palace. The explosion occurred while the Prime Minister was en route to his residence, Independence Palace from a ceremony at the Town Hall.

Egypt Plans Direct Link with Jordan

LONDON, Monday (INA). — It was officially confirmed on Saturday, "The Times" Cairo correspondent reports, that Egypt is planning a direct southern link with Transjordan, at present cut off from Cairo by the Negev. A road will be built across the Sinai Peninsula to connect with a ferry service running to Akaba.

Before the Palestine war, the correspondent writes, there was a rough unpaved road connecting Akaba with Rabrit, north of Suez. The new road will run much further south from the little port of Tor, on the western side of the peninsula, to Sharm el Sheikh, on the other side, where ferries will convey traffic up the gulf to Akaba and also across to Saudi Arabia to Jeddah, the port for Mecca.

Hearst Press Urges U.S. Sell 'Connie' to Israel

NEW YORK, Monday (INA). — A suggestion that the U.S. Government provide Israel with a Constellation airliner as a good-will gesture to replace the El Al plane shot down by Bulgarian fighters was made today in an editorial published in Hearst newspapers. It suggested that, since prospects of purchasing a "Connie" from other airlines are very low, the State Department might be able to sell one of the eight Constellations hanging around Washington for the use of high government officials to the "airline representing the young, friendly, democratic nation in the Middle East."

BARAZI GRANTED ASYLUM IN BEIRUT

The former Syriac Cabinet member, Husni Barazi, who recently fled from Syria to Turkey, arrived last night in Beirut, where he was granted political asylum by the Lebanese Government, according to NEARS.

Cables in Brief

RESIGNS. — A. J. Cummings, political editor and chief columnist of the Liberal "News Chronicle," announced his retirement yesterday after 35 years with the newspaper. His famous "Spotlight" column has made him one of Britain's most widely quoted journalists.

INFLATION. — Inflation and the worthlessness of the Chilean peso have been recognised by law in a bill — passed by Congress — abolishing peso cents. Henceforth, sums bearing cents will be rounded down or up to the nearest whole figure. A peso is worth $0.0015.

Committees to Back Food-Price Inspectors

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has set up committees to aid inspectors in controlling vegetable and fruit prices, especially on the wholesale level, the Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The need for these committees was felt after some wholesalers tried to link the sale of the price-controlled commodities with some of the uncontrolled higher priced ones. The committee has already decided that wholesalers who will not sell unlinked commodities, will not receive the subsidy agreed on by the Ministry for various controlled items. This seems to have had certain effect on the wholesalers.

The committee has also decided to set up special wholesalers for the sale of cucumbers and grapes, as there seems to be a shortage.

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SUBSCRIBERS ARE KINDLY REQUESTED to collect the necessary vouchers for their seats at the Z.O.A. Open-Air Auditorium, at the Orchestra's office.
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A Memorial Service
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Rabbi Dr. Samuel Shimon Bension, M.P.S.T.
will be held tomorrow, August 10, 1955 at the Sanhedriya Cemetery, Jerusalem.
Bus transportation will be available at 4.45 p.m. near the offices of the Hevra Kadisha, Rehov Hakehilla, corner Jaffa Road, Jerusalem.

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Dr. A. HILDESHEIMER
who passed away in Switzerland on August 7, 1955.
The Management of
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convey their heartfelt sympathy to
Mrs. Hanna Hildesheimer
Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Teltsch
and the other members of the family,
on the sudden death of
Dr. A. HILDESHEIMER

Special Plans For Zimria in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Special arrangements to seat 3,058 persons have been made in the unfinished Frederick R. Mann Auditorium near the Habimah Theatre here for the gala performance on Wednesday night of the Zimria choirs participating in the second Israel Song Festival, it was announced during a Press tour of the concert hall here today.

Seating accommodations include 1,200 places on the balcony, where sacking has been stretched over the steps. The other seats will be on the aisle steps leading to the balcony and special armchairs will be placed against the railing for diplomats and government officials.

The Yugoslav Minister and Mrs. Jovan Vukmanovic held a reception today for members of the Yugoslav choir taking part in the Festival.

Cartoonists Protest Pirating by Press

BORDIGHERA, Italian Riviera, Monday (Reuter). — An international congress of cartoonists on Sunday lodged a complaint against the pirating of their work by newspapers and magazines.

In a resolution they asked the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to help them protect their legitimate interests in the same way as playwrights, writers and others.

A jury awarded the First Prize, a Gold Palm, to the French cartoonist Tetsu, whose work appears in many newspapers in France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany and India.

ROAD VICTIM DIES

NATANYA, Monday.—The death occurred today of Shlomo Hamburger, 40, of the Natanya Municipal Water Department, who was injured in a road accident here last week.

'Romek' on Bail, Trial Recessed

After hearing four more prosecution witnesses in the trial of Reuven ("Romek") Greenberg, charged with assault and extortion of money from Mr. Yitzhak Rosenberg, of Jerusalem, the Jerusalem District Court yesterday postponed hearings till the beginning of next month. The Assistant District Attorney, Mr. G. Bach, made no objection to releasing Greenberg on IL3,000 personal bail and a like sum posted by a friend.

"I heard from Greenberg himself how a debt of IL2,000 grew to the fantastic sum of nearly IL10,000 through renewal of promissory notes and the addition of interest," Mr. Y. Tzimhi, Rosenberg's brother-in-law and director of the Vulcan Engineering Works, testified. He had been called into the affair by his worried sister, he said, and had gone to see "Romek." According to Mr. Tzimhi, the accused had told him that Rosenberg had borrowed money on short-term loans and had repeatedly postponed repayment.

Mr. Tzimhi told the Court that he felt that his brother-in-law was in danger of physical attack. In answer to a question by the defence counsel, Mr. D. Yanovsky, he said he did not believe that the accused intended doing anything himself.

Mr. Bach announced that the prosecution had only a few more witnesses to produce, while Mr. Yanovsky stated his intention of calling ten to 15 witnesses for the defence.

Shmuel Kaplan, a friend of the accused, who was held in custody for seven days for having attempted to influence a witness in the case, was released yesterday. Another friend, arrested on suspicion of trying to influence another state witness, Mr. Noah Zweigenberg, was freed after questioning.

Concert to Help Pay For Ilanshil Camps

TEL AVIV, Monday. — All proceeds from the variety concert to be presented at the Z.O.A. House here tomorrow will go to offset the deficit incurred in sending polio-stricken children to summer camps, one of Ilanshil's voluntary workers told *The Jerusalem Post* here today. She said that more than 500 children had been cared for at the summer camps although no more than 350 were expected.

The concert was expected to raise about IL4,000 if all the tickets are sold but this would still fall short of the amount spent on summer camps. All the artists and the impresario were giving their services without payment.

HEADS OF STATE

(Continued from Page One)

ence as a "step towards raising the standards of living throughout the world and a splendid example of world-wide cooperation for peaceful purposes." In a message to the opening session, he expressed confidence that the conference "will greatly stimulate the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy."

The French Premier, M. Edgar Faure, said he hoped the "peaceful competition" which was being born would bring to the world the economic development and improved standards which were now expected of nuclear energy.

A message from the Indian Premier, Mr. Nehru, said he hoped the conference would "turn people's minds still more from the evil aspect of the misuse of this great force which has come into man's hands and show the way to peaceful progress and cooperation."

The words with which the Swiss President, M. Petitpierre, welcomed the delegates served as a watchword for the conference. "Instead of jealously guarding your secrets and discoveries you are about to share them," he said.

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PRIZES:
First Prize — IL. 150
Second Prize — IL. 100
Third Prize — IL. 75
Fourth Prize — IL. 50
Fifth Prize — IL. 25

Material should be submitted not later than September 1, 1955. The administration of the Council reserves the right to use any ideas that will be found suitable for publication.
"MAGEN DAVID YAROK"
THE COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION OF FIRES
P.O.B. 11, Hakirya, Tel Aviv.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED. R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management: JERUSALEM 9 Rehov Hahavatzelet, P.O.B. 81, Tel. 4222 (4 lines).
TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin P.O.B. 1125, Tel. 4251/2.
HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat P.O.B. 86, Tel. 4094 (3 lines).
SUBSCRIPTIONS: Inland IL.12.000 Foreign IL.24.000 per year.

Tuesday, August 9, 1955
Av 21, 5715. — Zil Hija 21, 1374

THE reimposition of price controls on some vegetables and fruit did not come as a surprise to those who follow the course of events. It had long been evident that something would have to be done to counteract the rising tide and maximum prices were the easiest stop-gap at the most vulnerable spot. Experience gained in previous attempts has shown that this highly artificial kind of controls may be fairly effective if it is confined to strictly limited objectives and coupled with positive economic steps like imports (to increase supply), storage programmes, or subsidies. It seems to have been rather successful during the first days of its existence this time as well. The rising curve of food prices may flatten out somewhat at least as far as these commodities are concerned, and its statistical impact upon the c.o.l. index and money wages be reduced, especially if the Government sticks to its guns and shows a firm hand in dealing with the situation in other ways.

THE FIRST STEP

It would be mere delusion, however, to attribute the recent price rise to the nervousness of the housewife or to rumour-mongering and malicious speculation, as some semi-official spokesmen have done. As a matter of fact, it is the natural and inevitable outcome of several factors whose operation can be plainly detected in our economy. These is, first, the farmers' reaction to the relatively low prices they obtained for most vegetables during the past few seasons, which expressed itself in their planting less. There is, second, the rapid expansion of the new subsidized and high-earning "industrial" crops (peanuts, cotton, sugarbeet) and of citrus, which made possible the diversion of agricultural resources to more remunerative uses. There is, third, this year's drought, and there is the full-employment policy, which together could not but have an adverse influence on growing crops that require both water and labour in big amounts. Small wonder if vegetable supplies decreased this summer by over 20 per cent in comparison with last year, while the population increased by almost four per cent.

This supply situation coincided with some poor fruit yields and a seasonal decline in egg deliveries; and with the play of most potent factors on the demand side, which have resulted in abundant purchasing power. People with money in their pockets always tend to react to shortages by offering higher prices, and the movement spread easily since foods are largely interchangeable. But so are other commodities. We are therefore also witnessing price rises in several goods the supply of which is far better than a year ago and if textiles, household goods, etc., are not rising, it is only because here shortages have been prevented by a liberal import policy and a tremendous increase in domestic output.

Under these circumstances, the very stability of the price level builds up pressure to increase production and thus has a detrimental effect on the foreign currency balance, the least attempt to stop the drain on which must lead to violent speculation and price increases. The efficacy of the maximum prices is therefore primarily dependent upon action in other directions and it is high time that the announced budgetary and fiscal measures assume practical form at long last.

Economic News from Abroad

European Coal Shortage

● The boom in most Western European industries is creating a coal shortage not only in Britain but also on the Continent. The British National Coal Board is now being reorganized, but nobody really expects the country to be able to dispense with coal imports in the near future and recently the Board has been empowered to raise coal prices by 18 per cent. In Germany coal is already being unofficially rationed and German industries are placing heavy orders for American coal, even though it is up to $5.6 a ton more expensive than Ruhr coal. Europe is likely to be half-a-million tons short of coke during the next few months, and the sharp increase in imports from the U.S. already nearly up to the 1952 annual rate of 20m. tons compared with 6-7m. tons during the past two years, may seriously affect West European dollar balances.

West Berlin Economy

● The gross national product of West Berlin rose in 1954 by 14 per cent, i.e. almost double the rate of increase in the area of German Federal Republic. The rise was most marked in industrial production (particularly electrical equipment, steel and iron construction, and clothing industries) and in building. In the second half of the year, the volume of industrial production per inhabitant already exceeded the 1936 level, and industrial productivity per man-hour was 40 per cent above 1950. The city's imports exceeded exports by 24 per cent, compared with 34 in 1952.

Industrial Poland

● As her big new manufacturing concerns come into full stride, Poland is beginning to see the results of her tremendous industrialization effort. The country's steel output has doubled since 1949 and so has its electric power output. Hard coal and cotton fabrics production has risen by about one-quarter, and cement output by half. Agricultural production, however, has achieved only 82 per cent of its targets and the proportion of population actively engaged in farming declined form 75 before the war to 55 per cent.

British Tourist Industry

● Last year 901,000 overseas visitors came to Britain—10 per cent more than during the Coronation Year. In 1955 the country is expecting about 1m. foreigners. Britain's income from tourism amounted to £137m., of which £39m. came from U.S. visitors. These amounts include £42m. in fares paid to British carriers and £20m. spent by tourists in shopping. At present one of the main problems facing the British tourist industry are the limited good hotel accommodations in key centres such as London and Edinburgh.

Pakistan Rupee Affects India

● The devaluation of the Pakistan rupee to the level of that of India has had an immediate effect on the Bombay cotton market. Prices slumped and there were calls for the removal of the cotton export duty in order to help India's cotton goods exports hold their own in the face of the sharper Pakistan competition. India's abolition of her duty on jute goods is expected by trade circles to boost this exports.

The Seaway — Internal?

● Canada's largest shipping association, representing 22 companies, has proposed that Canada and the U.S. should negotiate a treaty excluding other nations' shipping from trade between the two countries' Ports on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, which will become of particular importance after the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The association claims that Britain and other shipping nations want to build special ships to compete with Canadian vessels on this route.

Bread Report: Single-Shift Baking is Wasteful

By Our Economic Editor

IT is doubtful whether the members of the Public Inquiry Commission into the Bread Industry, which recently submitted its recommendations to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, are fully aware of the grave indictment of the present economic regime in this country that their unanimous report contains. As a matter of fact, some of them were top-ranking government officials and high Labour functionaries who cannot be suspect of a bias against the prevalent policies, and their findings carry special weight in this respect. Moreover, the commission's practical proposals do not in all points tally with the factual analysis and fail to reach the highest level of clarity and objectivity.

All this should enhance our interest in this remarkable report which has gone almost unnoticed by the public because its publication coincided with the general election — and presumably because the commission did not approve the bakers' claim for an increase in the price of bread, recommending to continue the *status quo* at least for the time being.

Gov't Import of Wheat

But the commission did propose a series of sweeping changes concerning the baking and the milling industries. Wheat import, now handled directly by the Government is to be taken over by a special company in which the Government is to have a majority vote, but on which other interested parties, in particular the millers, are to be represented. Even before this commercialization takes place a public advisory committee is to be appointed to lay down directives for safeguarding the quality and the low price of the imported grain.

While it recommends that wheat be bought only on the cheapest and the top-grade markets, instead of having its import tied to export-pushing trade agreements, the report implicitly hints that this is not its only reason for rejecting government trading even in such a clear-cut staple. Deficient quality may have been cited in the evidence submitted to the committee. As to price differences, they ranged in 1954 from $65 c.i.f. per ton in France to $91 and $95 in Russia and Bulgaria.

Milling Industry Decontrol

Nor did the commission mince words as regards the milling industry, which is currently operating on a "cost plus" basis, the Government delivering the wheat (including admixtures) to the mills and paying them a fixed milling charge per ton, with some unimportant additional bonuses for better quality. As wheat for milling is distributed according to fixed quotas (calculated to maintain a uniform rate of utilisation at all existing mills) and flour and bran are allocated to bakers by government officials, the element of competition is entirely absent and the result is that bakers often complain about inferior flour, bad service, torn sacks etc., while the milling costs borne by the Treasury are exceedingly high. This year's budget provides IL3.5m. for this item but transport, general expenses and the use of sacks presumably bring the real cost up to well over IL4m., or about eight per cent of the total cost of the flour and approximately one-third of the subsidy that the Government is still paying to it. The commission now suggests that the whole system be abolished and milling practically decontrolled, with the exception of the prices for flour and bran, which would remain fixed and subsidized (by selling wheat to the mills below actual import costs). To this end millers would submit tenders for the grain and sell their flour (but not the bran) on their own but at a fixed price. As present milling capacity exceeds flour consumption by about 30 per cent, the commission expects the result to be a lively competition between the mills, which would on the one hand reduce milling charges to the Treasury and on the other improve flour quality and service and credit facilities to bakers.

This may also squeeze out the less efficient and poorly equipped mills, but the commission does not fear the prospect. It is more concerned about the possibility of corner agreements between the mills and between them and the bakers and therefore recommends the introduction of regular supervision of the quality and quantity of the produced flour, and financial assistance for new mills to be put up in remote parts of the country.

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A SIMILAR approach has been displayed by the committee with respect to the baking industry and the report contains the recommendation to abolish bread price controls "as soon as possible." This recmmendation has however been qualified in such a way as to make it of little consequence to the immediate future. Not that the commission was of the opinion that the decontrol would lead to a substantial increase in the price of bread. It estimated that the immediate result would at most be a rise of 30 pruta per loaf, i.e. 15 per cent (and less than one point in the C.o.L. index) and that competition would then gradually force prices down to their present level if not below it. But it shied away from this step without clearly stating its reasons, but presumably chiefly because some of the members were afraid lest the ensuing competition should result in gains for the big bakeries at the expense of the small family undertakings.

How was the recommendation that bread be decontrolled qualified? Two preconditions were added: bakeries must either be permitted to operate on two shifts (instead of one as at present) or else enabled to expand and modernize their mechanical equipment by Treasury assistance to the tune of IL16-18m. (largely in foreign currency). The first precondition was dismissed as impractical, and the pivotal proposal of this part of the report has become the technical and financial reconstruction of the baking industry on a rather extraordinary scale. If one bears in mind that in the current Development Budget the entire allocation to industry does not exceed IL17m.

Yet the commission has been so sure of the practicability of its proposal that it regarded its execution as a matter of months, so that the bakers' claim for a price increase could be shelved meanwhile in view of this bright future prospect. And as if to crown this mixture of naivete and capitulation before vested interests, the commission added two more recommendations which completely negate its general realistic attitude: to placate the bakers by granting them some IL0.5m. of cheap revolving credit without any constructive purpose, and to widen the margin between the prices of animal feed and of bread grain (in order to prevent the use of wheat or bread for poultry feed etc.) not by reducing the bread subsidy but by increasing the subsidy to fodder.

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NOW, however, we come to the crux of the problem. Why cannot we rely upon normal competition in the baking industry to regulate the price of bread? To this the commission gives two different answers. First, only seven of the existing bakeries are big enough and well enough equipped to maintain efficient and remunerative production, while the other 358 are bound to produce at higher cost, in particular if they are to yield their owners an income commensurate with the earnings of the bakers' hired labour (the whole question of the hired bakers' wages is hardly touched in the report). The big bakeries are therefore not primarily interested in expanding their output, for it is just the existence of the less efficient marginal producers which allows them to earn fairly high profits even under the present circumstances.

There is certainly an element of truth in this reasoning, but it is palpably only a partial truth. The commission itself points out that the big bakeries do undersell the small ones and that given free competition they would squeeze them out, particularly if effective supervision, at present almost non-existent, were to be maintained over the hygienic and trade conditions in small bakeries. We thus again see that it is the existence of cost-plus which tends to shield obsolete producers, and to perpetuate inefficiency at the public's expense.

The other answer is that the bakeries cannot expand their output because under the existing circumstances they are prevented from working more than one shift: night work in bakeries was prohibited by a special law some two years ago and bread baked in the afternoon would not be fresh enough to sell in the morning. As a result, bakeries operate at 92 per cent of their one-shift capacity and all the small units too enjoy "full employment," but if two shifts were possible less than 100 of the existing bakeries could supply the entire demand, and at a lower cost. Moreover, at present it is the best-equipped plants that stand in need of more work, and some of them cannot even earn enough to pay for the depreciation of their machinery. Should the prohibition of night-work in bakeries be lifted there would thus be no need to spend millions on new equipment. Nor would it be necessary if the Israel public were ready to consume bread baked the preceding afternoon, incidentally saving itself 30-30 pruta per loaf; or if the authorities could effectively prohibit the sale of the fresher bread, disregarding the public's taste and wishes. But attempts in all these directions have failed, which is not surprising at a time when parallel with the general rise in the average standard of living the consumption of standard bread, no matter how fresh, is declining and its place is being taken by white bread and rolls, so much more expensive.

This is then the pattern of our economy as revealed by this report on one of its industries: a rising consumption level matched with a partly obsolete and much too costly production framework; a combination of cartels and controls hindering effective competition and tending to maintain prices forever on an exorbitant cost-plus or wage-plus basis; excessive bureaucratic interference in complex trade transactions coupled with lack of elementary supervision of industrial practices and consuming habits; well-meant advanced social legislation without regard for its economic after-effects; and an ever-ready appetite for more investments at state expense without concern about their necessity and about the equipment that is already there and could easily be used.

Dangers of Delay

By Our Economic Correspondent

FIRST warnings about a new wave of inflation were sounded early last spring. Although they were repeated again and again nothing was done besides withstanding the pressure for higher credits. The main reason for this procrastination was the election campaign. It occupied the top people in the Government and department heads were marking time awaiting the decision of the electorate. This was only natural and would have caused less trouble if the election campaign had not lasted four months. In the meantime things drifted and lost the precarious equilibrium which they had painfully attained.

The present inflation is generally being attributed to the restitution payments from Germany, which amount roughly to $12m. a year and are used mainly for consumption. It has generally been overlooked that the elections served as an additional source of inflation. There are differences of opinion about how much the required goods and services, from transport to printing paper cost, but if IL-16m. to 20m. is mentioned and if we halve this sum to be on the safe side, we still have half as much again as the yearly restitution payments. And if we take into account that this huge sum was injected into the economy over a very short period there can be no doubt about its strong inflationary influence — not only in the shape of additional purchasing power but also as additional pressure on the labour market. A large number of people were occupied and paid for by the parties. In a country whose total payroll is not too high and where a very considerable part of it is employed in unproductive work this must have grave consequences.

It can be argued that the very fact that one of the causes of inflation was merely accidental should make it easier to redress the balance. The influx of money into the economy from election sources has ceased and it should not be too difficult to make things normal again — if we see to it that the money diverted into consumption as a result of electioneering is not allowed to fulfil the role of the proverbial straw which broke the camel's back. If the authorities had been ready with an anti-inflationary plan to be put into effect speedily and forcefully the present uneasiness would be without foundation. However, the past two weeks have showed that the various groups which did all they could to increase prices caught the Government off balance. The attempt to redress it by subsidies for fruit and vegetables is nothing but a makeshift and we are not yet sure whether it will work.

Urgent government action is needed, but it will be possible only if the negotiations on the basis of the new Cabinet are not allowed to drag on too long. As it is, two of the economic Ministries are in the hand of caretakers and the Cabinet as a whole will be unwilling to take far-reaching decisions. This might bring about stormy economic weather without a firm hand at the helm to avoid dangerous reefs.

The steps to slow down inflation are not far to seek. Resistance by monetary means must be coupled with better investment opportunities. There are many people in this country today who would be willing to curtail expenditure and to save if they were sure that their money would retain its value and bring even modest interest. The paradox that solid enterprises do not know how to find the necessary credit while at the same time prospective savers do not know where to invest their money must find its solution. If, however, weeks on end are allowed to pass until the political leaders decide how to form a cabinet, the many groups who stand to gain from inflation will win the upper hand. What is still feasible today may prove impossible in a few months.

Vegetable Supplies Lower Than Last Year

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE efficacy of the recently introduced maximum prices for vegetables has been doubted by expert observers, in particular as regards retail sales, for which almost no supervision exists in practice. Producers point out that prices have risen as a natural outcome of the market position since the supply of most vegetables is considerably below a year ago. Tnuva sold 2,700 tons of tomatoes in June against 3,600 tons in June 1954 and deliveries in July remained at approximately the same level. As a result of the low prices offered by the canning factories, no tomatoes were grown this year on processing contracts, yet very little was sold to industry from market surpluses, and it was mainly confined to over-ripes resulting from hot spells. Last week the deliveries increased somewhat, but no substantial change is expected in view of the reduced area planted this year.

Tnuva's June cucumber sales totalled 1,450 tons compared with 2,500 tons a year ago, and marrows 200 tons compared with 420. In eggplants the drop was by a third and in beetroot by over half. Carrots are almost the only kind of vegetables in which a slight increase of deliveries is reported, and in onions there is an unmarketable surplus as a result of the excessive areas planted by the new settlers this spring despite experts' warnings.

In other vegetables too, plantings in new settlements have been generally expanded, but this has been offset by the reductions in acreage on the older farms. In addition some crops, e.g. cucumber, have been affected by pests. As a result, Tnuva marketed only 8,700 tons of vegetables in July against 8,500 tons in the previous year. A similar drop is expected for August and September. On the other hand, demand is brisk, particularly for the better qualities. Retailers have therefore no difficulty in obtaining high prices from the public and if wholesalers stick to the controlled prices, it is claimed that this will chiefly swell the shopkeepers' profits.

Potato Scheme Triumphant

The potato market alone remains comparatively stable, as a result of the storage and subsidization scheme introduced a year ago. Though producers grumbled about the prices fixed and criticized the lack of adequate credit arrangements for storing the fall crop, the potato area has not been substantially reduced this year and the yield has turned out to be very good. The quantities stored on the farms (with DDT spray) will supply the market up to mid-August and after that there is five months' supply in cold storage — 30,000 tons, of which not more than 10-15 per cent is likely to rot. It is therefore confidently held that no more potatoes will have to be imported next year and a plan is even mooted to reduce the potato price further, if the fall crop is big enough, in order to encourage consumption and reduce our dependence upon imported bread grain. The present potato price is already subsidized to the extent of 56 pruta per kilo.

The fruit market has been substantially affected by the low yield of the plum orchards. It is estimated that the crop will scarcely exceed one-third of last year's. The table grapes crop too is unsatisfactory and the apple crop only 10 per cent above 1954. Only bananas are plentiful. In May Tnuva marketed a peak quantity of 3,400 tons and in June 2,000 tons, compared with total sales of 3,800 tons in the coresponding months of 1954. Prospects for next season are also excellent.

Egg prices have been affected by the seasonal decline in supply, as deliveries to rationed markets have been kept at the level of 25m. a month and the offer in the free market declined disproportionately. On the other hand, the considerable expansion of poultry raising for meat has prevented any rise in the prices of table fowl and here and there prices even dropped in view of marketing difficulties, particularly for geese.

Tnuva sold 1,350 tons of table fowl in June against 800 tons in June 1954, and 1,150 tons in July against 600 tons in July 1954. The plentiful supply of fowl has also affected demand for carp, and deliveries have had to be limited to the bigger fish. The supply of sea fish increased by 20 per cent compared with last year, for the substantial growth of our fishing fleet has not yet covered its full impact.

The fresh meat market continues to be partly fed by large numbers of milch cows slaughtered by disappointed dairy producers, particularly on private farms, and milk production is rising ever less steeply as a result.

Pushing Back the Dunes

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE national reserves of arable land — five million dunams approximately — are not limited only to arid districts, rocks and swamps. Shifting dunes cover an area of 370,000 dunams in the coastal belt. This is between seven and eight per cent of Israel's cultivated land. Not only have the dunes been unproductive, except for their insignificant value as a source of building sand *sifsif* and for bathing beach development: they have been a constant menace to the adjoining fields and roads into which they are drifting at the slightest breeze, requiring expenditure of labour and materials to keep them back.

The problem has engaged the attention of the Mandatory Government's Forestry Department and of PICA, which owns much land suffering from sand invasion. Their approach was to find ways and means — mainly agrarian — of holding the sands down where they were and weaning them from their nomadic habits.

Ecologists at Work

When in 1948 the Ministry of Agriculture made a thorough inventory of the country's land reserves, it found the sand dunes were a large item in the list of liabilities. It called in its Ecological Department to grapple with the problem. The plant experts went to work with vigour, scientific precision and patience. At their headquarters, the Experimental Station at Rehovot — they assembled 60 native plants that grow in sandy soil and made a thorough check of their properties.

The plant experts set a double target for themselves: to fix the dunes, and at the same time to derive some commercial benefit from the plants that would do it. In other words, their task was to turn the 370,000 dunams from a liability into an economic asset. The plants that promised to accomplish this dual purpose underwent rigorous tests. They had to withstand the violent storms that blow in from the sea in winter. They had to go through occasional inundation by sands and seawater. They had to stay alive in dry, saline soils, with their young roots exposed whenever the wind blew the sand away. And on top of all this they had to supply a cash crop.

Fifty plants failed in the tests, but the ten that passed hold out the promise that within a few years, Israel's arable land frontier will have been pushed back to the full extent of the sand-covered area right down to the coast.

The Rehovot Experimental Station's work was by no means at an end when it found which plants were suitable for cultivation on the sands. It had to find ways and means of developing enough seeds for large areas to be planted, and this proved a difficult job. Now that it has been accomplished, men and means are still needed to turn the sands into crop-bearing lands.

At a meeting of the Rehovot plant experts, soil conservationists and farmers in Haifa recently, Mr. David Zuriel, an ecologist who has been busy for the past seven years testing the capacity of plants to live on sand and little water, reported on his findings in detail. One plant supplies a succulent fodder for cattle, sheep and goats. Another — *juncus maritimus* — is a source of raw material for the paper industry and can be exported. A third — *Citrullus colocynthis* — provides seeds that are 18 per cent oil and, as a by-product, colocynth, a substance of pharmacological value. All these plants are perennial — that is the land will not have to be reseeded once they have struck root.

Professor Walter C. Lowdermilk told the meeting about the French district of Landes, where shifting sands have been transformed by mainly botanical means into highly fertile farmland supporting a large population.

The area covered by sand in Israel is several times greater than the Hula swamps. To reclaim it, relatively little capital will be needed. The execution of the scheme will be a challenge to the new government.

Readers' Letters

BOOK IMPORTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to the readers' letters and the reply from the Treasury published in your issue of July 11, our firms, which specialize in the import of scientific and professional literature from Germany, would like to bring to the attention of your public the following essential facts:

1. Although import of scientific literature from Germany under the restitution scheme (Shilumim) is included in the general allocation, special and additional formalities are required for German orders.

2. The budget for scientific and technical periodicals allocated by the Competent Authorities, The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 1954/1955, was about $120,000 excluding German scientific periodicals. For the year 1955/6, only $80,000 have been allocated, including the German periodicals. Therefore, the budget for scientific periodicals has, in fact, been curtailed by 30-40 per cent.

3. The undersigned firms, and the Foreign Book Trade Association have requested an additional $130,000 for scientific and professional literature (for periodicals and books), the minimum necessary to satisfy the overgrowing demand for scientific literature from Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Germany, etc. In these efforts we even had the support of certain circles in the Treasury. The decision lies now with the competent authority, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Yours, etc.,
HEILIGER & CO.
THE COLLECTIVE SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY
Jerusalem, July 27.

Stocks and Commodities

Tel Aviv Steady in Limited Dealings

THE recent nervousness in the economic sphere has not influenced dealings on the Tel Aviv market, which remained rather limited. Turnovers were generally small and investors displayed no interest in any section. Prices remained unchanged, with the exception of Palestine Cold Storage Ordinary Shares, which advanced by nine points during the week. Bank Leumi Shares recovered by two points, while Palestine Potash Issues and Palestine Electric Second Prefs lost between two and three.

Despite the general slackness there was a favourable reaction to the new issues of the Palestine Electric 6½% Debentures and the Isras (Israel Rassco) 8% Debentures. A third new issue is being floated. IL250,000 8% Convertible Debentures of Mehadrin (1960-1963) convertible in 1958, at the holder's option, either into IL25 nominal value of Founders' and Ordinary stock for every IL37,500 nominal value of debentures, or into one dunam of orange groves planted in 1954 on the land of Missca village near Ramat Hakoveah for every IL700.- nominal value of debentures. The orange groves will be surrendered not later than January 31, 1959.

London Worst Week

AFTER profit-taking had brought the Dow-Jones Average for 30 Industrials down to a low of 454.16 as against 485.-85 last week, signs of recovery and advances were evident at weekend, sending up to 456.40. A significant struggle for the favour of investors is going on between stocks and bonds as companies' stock yields have dwindled lower than preferred stock yields are now only negligibly above yields on long-term Treasury and corporate bonds.

New York Firmer After Reaction

THE London stock market has experienced one of its worst weeks in a long time. Heavy and widespread losses were sustained by industrial equities, although duirng the weekend there were some signs of cheap buying. A large number of these equities, including almost all the recent favourites, have dropped heavily, losing more than 10 per cent. Reuter's industrial index was down to 234 as against 256.2 last week. The selling wave, and the lack of investment buying, were blamed on the recent measures announced by the Chancellor, coupled with the biggest drop three years in the gold and dollar reserves of the Sterling area, which fell in July to $12,544m. The heavy July loss is officially attributed largely to last month's unfounded Continental and overseas rumours about alleged pending alterations in the Sterling exchange rate. It was announced that Civil Service salaries are to be raised by five per cent as from July. The cost of this raise will be about £15m. a year. The U.K.'s foreign trade has declined considerably in the second quarter of this year, mainly because of the dock strikes.

Israel Gold Prices

CONDITIONS were steady and activity moderate on the Paris gold market, while in London the price of gold was fixed at 251/2½ per fine ounce, as against 251/3½d last week. Turnovers were small and business rather quiet. The strength of gold reflects confidence in Chancellor Butler's recent statement that the sterling was not going to be lowered in any foreseeable future.

The Bank of Israel, which will fix the price of gold from now on, recently published the following official prices:

Sovereigns	
(Kings and Queens)	IL16.565
French Napoleons	11.8.3
German Marks (20.00)	14.865
American Eagles ($20.—)	60.890
Gold bar (1 kg)	2019.—

These prices have been adjusted to the world prices at the official rate of IL1.800 per dollar.

Commodities

SHELL'S crude oil prices raised by five cents a barrel or 2/6 per ton as a result of a general increase in the price of Caribbean heavy and medium crude oils. It is however thought unlikely that crude oil prices in the Mexican Gulf and in the Middle East will follow suit. In the meantime it was reported that in the first half of this year the production of crude oil in the Middle East reached 79m. metric tons, the highest figure ever recorded and an increase of 10 per cent over the previous six months.

In London Spot Rubber reached a new peak since November, 1951, when the price rose to 3/7 ¼d a pound, in comparison 3/5d. last week. From Washington it is reported that the price of natural rubber is rising rapidly in response to the booming demand and the current 45 cents a lb. against 33 a month ago, is almost double the quotation for synthetic rubber.

South Brazil's office plantations have been hit by frost and nearly 70 per cent of the Parana coffee crop has been destroyed. Brazilian prices of copper, which reached new peak last week, suffered a set-back as a result of the credit squeeze in London, which brought about a generally easier retail market. The tendency of commodity prices in London during the week has been mixed and uncertain. Reuter's Commodity Index was 498 as against 499.5 a week ago.

By arrangement with I. L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

AUGUST 8, 1955

Pop. Loans	
1949/50 (IL10)	104½
3½% Tsvei Dollar x)y)	69½
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	98½
4% Reg. Sterling "A" c)	91½
4% Reg. Sterling "B"	94½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	78½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh. d)	34⅝
A.P.B. Investm.	
ord. sh. "B" c)	108
Gazit ord. sh. "B" c)	100⅝
Elkern's Inv. ord. "B"	102½
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" sh.	100⅝
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	82½
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65	68
Nir 4% Debs. (bear)	89
5% pref. sh.	75
Puda 4% debs. 60/64 reg	85½
"Inva" 5% debs.	94
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	133½
5% debs.	96½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	91½
Ramco 6% pref. ord sh.	91½
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	96⅜
"A" ord. shares	146
Pal. Elec. ord. sh. (Inv.)	—
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn)	96⅝
Mekoroth pref. sh.	71½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	126
6-8% conv. debs.	94½
"Kardanah" ord. "B" sh	121
7% conv. debs. 58/68	103
Mollet-Dee ord. sh. reg. z	99⅝
Pal.-Brewery 8%con.sh.	88½
Assia Bejarano "B" sh.	155
"Teva" ord. sh.	118½
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	107
6% debs. "B" a)c)d)	125½
Pal. Cold St 7% debs. c)	143
ord. sh. reg. (full div.)	209
Pal. Constr. Tr. 5% debs.	96½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex right x) Prutot; y) 15.6/15.12

Export of Ben Gal Radios To South Africa

The s.s. "Jerusalem", which left Haifa Port on August 3, carried the second shipment of 300 radios, 5 tubes. These new and perfected Ben Gal radios are the products of the Kol Hashmal Co. Ltd. New orders from South Africa are expected by the Kol Hashmal Co. Ltd.

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